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The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1871. NO. 337.

FOREIGN.

Plans and Prospects of the Evangelical Commission in Russia.

ALLEGED TO SAIL ON AUGUST 30

Mr. Seward and Party En Route for Constantinople.

A DISCLAIMER BY THE POPE.

Queen Victoria Asks that Provision be Made for Prince Arthur.

Russia.

THE EVANGELICAL DELEGATES.

St. Petersburg, July 27.—A special cable dispatch to N. Y. Tribune states that the American Commission from the Evangelical Alliance had several interviews with Prince Gortschakoff, who has manifested much cordiality and courtesy. Although offered receptions quarters at Peterhof by express command of the Emperor, they have decided to remain in the city, and will be received at a hotel, where they are constantly visited by distinguished Greek and Protestant clergymen. They speak very encouraging of the prospects for the accomplishment of their mission, and allude to the Emperor's cordial reception as an omen of success. The commission will be accorded an audience with the Imperial Majesty some day next week. The Russian magazines, which are now in course of publication, will be issued in the forenoon of the day of the audience, so as to carry the first copy to the Emperor's palace. The commissioners will be entertained at dinner by Count Bobrinsky, the Minister of Ways and Communications, and will also be invited to a dinner at the Imperial Yacht Club. The Grand Duke Alexis will be present at the latter dinner. It was again stated to-day that the commissioners will leave for Constantinople on August 30, and will visit Moscow and Nijni Novgorod on their way to the Turkish capital.

Spain.

THE REPUBLICAN PALACE.

Madrid, July 27.—Orense, in a published letter, declares that the palace for the residence of the President of the Republic is not yet ready for occupation.

CUBA.

Despatches received yesterday at the office of the Captain-General of Cuba, from the interior, announce that the insurrection is entirely suppressed in the district of Cienfuegos.

France.

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Italy.

A DISCLAIMER BY THE POPE.

Rome, July 27.—The Pope, in reply to an address from the Roman aristocracy, condemning the action of the Italian Government in the matter of the Papal Nuncio, declares any infraction on the rights of the Church, legislation any infraction on the rights of the Church, legislation any infraction on the rights of the Church, legislation

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1871.

THAT JEFF. DAVIS SCANDAL.

Complaint Once Against the "Late President."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, July 27.

I see you are interested in the Jeff. Davis scandal. It is the prevailing topic of conversation here, especially among newspaper readers. Those who will not swear that the charge is false, however, of the one against whom it is made, himself, and the scandalized subscribers to the Queen's Bench fund, are inclined to treat the matter with contempt. The counsel for the defendant, Mr. Reed, has, at the request of Mr. Lord, the manager of the company, who did not think that he was implicated in the robbery.

BIG TREES.

The Giant Groves of the Yosemite Valley.

Correspondence San Francisco Bulletin.

Clark's Station, Mariposa county, is the point at which staging ends and horseback riding begins on the trip to the Yosemite Valley by the Mariposa route. It is also the point from which the Mariposa Big Tree Grove is visited, the distance being but five miles. Clark's is one of the oldest stations on any of the routes to the Valley. Mr. Clark settled here in 1857, and lived entirely alone for ten years, his nearest neighbor being sixteen miles off. The trail to the Big Trees is a good one, and the ride through the balmy forest of magnificent pine—many of which are four to six feet in diameter and 150 feet to the first limb—is alone worth the trip up here, even if there were no other or larger trees to be seen. The grove contains 600 trees, about 75 of which are more than 200 to 300 feet in height, and the circumferences of seventeen to nearly a hundred feet. "Grizzly Giant" is perhaps the most interesting of the trees, but the hoary head to which he once lifted his rocky head has been blasted. Nothing can protect more completely than this the magnificent old veteran of the forests who has crossed his immense limbs in these monuments of the past. The Grizzly Giant is supposed to be at least 1,500 years. This is the shortest calculation which has been made of the age of any of the trees, some estimates running it at 3,000 years. One of the limbs of the "Grizzly Giant" was as large as the largest tree in the grove. The smallest trees of this stately height of more than 250 feet is the longest lifetime of man. If not pruned, they will flourish as thousands of years hence, which gives the remembrance of us will have been lost in the decaying dust of ten generations of the "wonderful" human race. Besides, the fact that nearly every tree in the grove has been damaged—many of them fatally—by the ravages of fire, confers upon the whole a solemn interest. Mr. Clark, however, that most of the damage occurred before white settlement. The Indians wilfully set fire to or strip off the bark, with the object of making hunting better, and their trails easier. This would not have sufficed to solidify one of the Indian nature if all the big tree groves of the State had been swept off, so long as there remained nearly a million inaccessible. One cannot look up to the top of the big trees without throwing the head far back or lying down. They seem to shoot straight into the air, and receive the morning sun's greeting while yet the loftiest pinetops are in comparative shade. Mr. Clark has been here since the Mariposa War in 1850, and his existence was in that year first made public. Some other persons claim that they passed through the grove long before, but they never previously made the fact public if they did. Mr. Clark erected a cabin in the interior of the grove; took possession of it, and laid claim to the ownership of the grove; not, to his credit be it said, with the object of owning it, but to keep others out who had less claim, and who wished it established as a public resort. Mr. Clark takes a strong and unselfish interest in preserving the State's ownership to Yosemite and the Mariposa Grove. Ownership, of course, takes a strong and unselfish interest in preserving the State's ownership to Yosemite and the Mariposa Grove. Ownership, of course, carries with it the duty of protection, and he is the State's official guardian of both, and is now serving in this capacity, though the pittances which he was to receive from the State has not yet reached him.

Mariposa is one of the main stopping places for tourists on the route to Yosemite, and the accommodations at night there at the Mariposa Hotel, which is a very neat, well-kept country-house, particularly suited for its clean and cold spring water, hot and cold baths. A great honesty about the water is the fact that it is pumped by a "dog." The well is fifty feet deep, and the tank is twelve feet above the ground. The dog is put inside a large but light wheel, weighing 100 pounds, and having a diameter of ten feet. The happy dog begins to walk the circular plank, setting in motion a business-like and solid strike. He can pump from 500 to 700 gallons of water per day, though he is not required to do so much on an average. He weighs 75 pounds, and is noted for his gravity and sedateness. He never frisks or engages in dog-like frolicksome, being impressed with the idea that his business in life is to take it out in work. Tourists must not neglect to see this dog, and take a long draught of the clear, cool water which he pumps.

EXAMINING THE DRUGGISTS.

The Process Through Which Candidates Must Pass—Loud Protests from the Clerks and Their Employers.

From the New York Times, July 28.

There is a latent excitement among the druggists and their clerks. The new board appointed to issue licenses have issued their circular. The examination will commence to-day. The board has fitted up one wing of the President's office and private residence, No. 127 Fourth avenue. On entering, the visitor confronts the Secretary—Louis G. Prando—who has a room to himself. Behind are two small rooms, one for examination in practical pharmacy and another for examination in Prohwets. Each candidate for a license will put up prescriptions which will test to hundred prescriptions, and H. is thought that he does not possess a thorough knowledge of his business, he will be required to put up a prescription practically. Then he will pass into the department of materia medica, where he will be examined as to his experience practically in distinguishing one drug from another where there are two of them which look somewhat alike. Not only must he be able to tell the one from the other, but he must also be able to tell the effect of each on the system. Cases have occurred where a prescription has been made out in part composed of medicine made from a seed, and as another seed look of like the one prescribed, the prescription clerk compounded an article unsuitable to the organization of the arterial flow of the blood instead of the proper medicine, which was prescribed for the cure of rheumatism. If the applicant such a blunder as the one here illustrated that the examination of the candidate will be conducted, with a view to ascertaining his knowledge of the affinities of the system of different drugs and their appearance respectively.

The third department will be under the charge of C. M. O'Leary. His specialty will be to ascertain how far the candidate is versed in a knowledge of Latin. The fourth department, under R. Ogden Doremus, will be confined to chemistry, poisons and their antidotes. If these feelings produce awe, the fact that nearly every tree in the grove has been damaged—many of them fatally—by the ravages of fire, confers upon the whole a solemn interest. Mr. Clark, however, that most of the damage occurred before white settlement. The Indians wilfully set fire to or strip off the bark, with the object of making hunting better, and their trails easier. This would not have sufficed to solidify one of the Indian nature if all the big tree groves of the State had been swept off, so long as there remained nearly a million inaccessible. One cannot look up to the top of the big trees without throwing the head far back or lying down. They seem to shoot straight into the air, and receive the morning sun's greeting while yet the loftiest pinetops are in comparative shade. Mr. Clark has been here since the Mariposa War in 1850, and his existence was in that year first made public. Some other persons claim that they passed through the grove long before, but they never previously made the fact public if they did. Mr. Clark erected a cabin in the interior of the grove; took possession of it, and laid claim to the ownership of the grove; not, to his credit be it said, with the object of owning it, but to keep others out who had less claim, and who wished it established as a public resort. Mr. Clark takes a strong and unselfish interest in preserving the State's ownership to Yosemite and the Mariposa Grove. Ownership, of course, carries with it the duty of protection, and he is the State's official guardian of both, and is now serving in this capacity, though the pittances which he was to receive from the State has not yet reached him.

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EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Eleven Take Possession of a Train in Open Day, and Ride Off with $6,000 in Bonds and Upwards of $3,000 in Money Stolen—Collusion Suspected—Thieves at Large.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, July 28.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning a delivery wagon of the United States Express Company was met with a number of valuable packages, to be delivered in various parts of the city. The driver was named W. Kendall, a young man of about thirty years, who has been some five or six years in the employ of the company. The packages he had to deliver the writer has not learned, but doubtless they were numerous, as the wagon was heavily laden. When Kendall was driving down the alley between Fourth and Fifth streets and Franklin and Morgan street, with a view to delivering a package addressed to Mrs. Leslie, of the St. Nicholas Hotel. It was reported as being worth $70, but was really a package addressed to Mrs. Leslie.

When Kendall was driving down the alley, a point alighted, and, having entered one of the tenements there, was lost to sight.

In tenements there, was lost to sight. There was no such woman to be found although there was a Catherine Lark. When Mr. Sondel was away, an entirely different woman, a Mrs. Lark, a widow, was found to be occupying the premises. She was subsequently identified by several witnesses. Two men followed the wagon, one at each side, and when the driver had gone into one of the houses on a part of the wagon. A woman who was said to be called for the messenger, information that he had brought a package for her, but that her voice was audible to him in the house where he was. The statement of Mr. Roger, Kendall, is that one of the two men jumped on his wagon, knocked him off on the sidewalk, and then drove off. The whole affair, a checked collar, and cost.

No suspicion is said to be about the young man, about 5 feet 8 inches high, square built, light face, no moustache, or whiskers. He had on a light cap. He had on a checked collar, and cost.

It is believed they went up Morgan street, and that the keys had been left in the wagon.

When the messenger returned the wagon disappeared, and he immediately went to the office of the Express Company.

The packages, containing $6,999.85 in bonds and $66,000 of Kansas Pacific Railway bonds, were taken out of the wagon, and two thieves got off the wagon near the corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, carrying with them the valuable packages. Half a dozen persons saw the affair, and disappeared in as many directions. The men had left, some boys saw the driver with the reins in his hands, and the horse standing, but no one would offer to take the reins fastening it, but no would have it done. He drove down Poplar to Fifth street, where the attention of officer Ellis was attracted to the singular spectacle.

He went up to the man, and, on inquiry, was informed of what had occurred. The officer got into the vehicle, and drove to Colonel Stanton on Chestnut street, where the measure of excited persons assembled. Colonel Stanton, Secretary to the Commissioners of the Radical newspapers, Captain —— —— ——

REPORTS FROM THE COURTS.

M. William Gumbleton's Taking Away Partially Avenged.

His Murderer, Alfred Ziegenmeyer, Sentenced for Life.

Short and Pertinent Address by Judge Henry Booth.

Stone-Breakers and Quarts-Crushers—Decision of an Important Suit.

More Judgments Rendered Against the Glass Company.

CRIMINAL COURT.

ALFRED ZIEGENMEYER SENTENCED.

At the coming in of the Court, yesterday, Charles H. Reed, Esq., DEPUTY ATTORNEY, moved the Court now to pass sentence upon Alfred Ziegenmeyer, who, preliminary to that motion, had been produced in court. Ziegenmeyer having been arraigned for sentence, Judge Booth said: Alfred Ziegenmeyer: You have been convicted of the crime of wilful and deliberate murder [illegible] of Mr. Gumbleton. Your counsel have [illegible] in order to secure your acquittal; you were [illegible] to the jury that you were insane; your counsel [illegible] men; every presumption [illegible] of the law, in favor of the prisoner, was allowed to be honored until guilty by the jury of guilty; every doubt which existed in your favor, as to the degree of the crime, was allowed in your favor, and the jury were repeatedly and carefully instructed that they must not convict unless they found beyond a reasonable doubt of your guilt; if there was a reasonable doubt of your guilt, you were to have the benefit of it. You were found guilty of the crime of murder, and not of manslaughter. Now you were first brought before the Court for your trial, and I saw you for the first time. I was told that there was insanity in your family, and I was told that you had been subject to fits of insanity. I was told that it would turn out that you were not guilty, by reason of insanity. I was told that you were insane at the time of the commission of the crime. I was told that you had been subject to fits of insanity, and that you were insane at the time of the commission of the crime. The defense came to be tried, which was conducted by able counsel, and they were unable to establish any of the facts which they alleged to exist. They attempted to establish insanity, but they were unable to do it. As far as crime, of course, is concerned, there was a special tribunal established by the law, to which you were compelled to submit to the question of your guilt. That tribunal was the jury. The jury, by their verdict in your case have relieved me of the painful necessity of pronouncing such a sentence. Still, I shall adhere to the usual form substantially, and I now ask you, Alfred Ziegenmeyer, if you have anything to say why sentence of imprisonment for life should not be now pronounced upon you, you will please state it. You have been convicted by the verdict of the jury? If you have any statement, any communication which you desire to make, as opportunity is now offered.

Ziegenmeyer: All I have to say, Your Honor, is that I am entirely innocent of the crime.

The Court: You have no further statement, then, that you desire to make?

Ziegenmeyer: No, sir.

The Court: It only remains then, for me, to perform the duty which the law imposes on me. I think, perhaps, it is just, until while for me to refer particularly to what has transpired in the course of your trial. That would probably subserve no good purpose, suffice it to say that you certainly had a fair trial, you enjoyed the benefit of all the safeguards which the law throws around the prisoner at the bar, and you were fully defended by able counsel, who did all that they reasonably could do